

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

GRAND PORTAGE NATIONAL MONUMENT

SCOPE OF COLLECTIONS STATEMENT



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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Executive Summary

Grand Portage National Monument's museum collection includes both cultural and natural history collections. The cultural collection includes: archeological materials (circa 200 BCE – circa 1850) systematically excavated from within the park's boundaries and associated field records; an ethnology collection consisting primarily of the Karen Daniels Peterson Collection and Works Progress Administration-era (1935 -1943) objects of Ojibwe woodwork, beadwork, basketry, leatherwork, games, textiles, cedar mats, hooked rugs, and additional crafts; historic objects include associated building furnishings; archival and manuscript collections such as Jesuit diaries, the Erwin N. Thompson papers, Alan R. Woolworth papers, the Judge C.R. Magney papers, oral histories, photographs, and scientific and resource management records.

The Monument's natural history collection includes: cervid antlers from moose (*Alces alces*), elk (*Cervus canadensis*), and caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*), tree core specimens, insects, geological specimens, and fungi. At present, these collections are relatively small as little research pertaining to these and other natural history disciplines have been conducted in the park to date.

B. Purpose of the Scope of Collection Statement

This Scope of Collection Statement (SOCS) serves to define the scope of present and future museum collection holdings of Grand Portage National Monument that contribute directly to the understanding and interpretation of the park's purpose, themes and resources and that must be preserved by Federal mandate. It is designed to ensure that all museum objects are clearly relevant to the park.

C. Legislation Related to National Park Service Museum Collections

The National Park Service's (NPS) legal mandate for acquiring and preserving museum collections is contained in the following legislation: *Antiquities Act of 1906* (16 USC 431-433); *Organic Act of 1916* (USC 1 et seq.); *Historic Sites Act of 1935* (16 USC 461-467); *Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955* (16 USC 18f); *Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960*, as amended (16 USC 469-469C); *Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974* (16 USC 469-469C); *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966*, as amended (16 USC 470-470t, Sec. 110); *Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979*, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm); *National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998* (16 USC 6901).

D. Park History, Significance, Purpose, Themes, and Goals

Grand Portage National Monument was established on September 2, 1958 by Congressional Act (72 Stat. 1751) The enabling legislation states that Grand Portage National Monument was created "... for the purpose of preserving an area containing unique historical values ..." Section 1 of the legislation identifies by name and with legal boundaries two North West Company areas, the Fort Charlotte area, and the Grand Portage trail.

Section 6 of the enabling legislation instructs "... the Secretary of the Interior shall encourage recognized members of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe in the production and sale of handicraft objects within the monument."

Under Section 10 of the enabling legislation, "... the Secretary of the Interior shall administer, protect, and develop the Monument in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled 'An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes' approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended." Thus, the mission of Grand Portage National Monument is also "... to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same ..."

The Monument's General Management Plan (2003) outlines the September 1997 *Government Performance and Strategic Plan* for Grand Portage National Monument which further describes the mission of the monument as follows:

Grand Portage National Monument protects, commemorates, and interprets a reconstructed fur depot of the North West Company, a rendezvous site for international commerce and canoe route for transcontinental exploration, Native heritage, natural scene, and history of cross cultural contact and accommodation between traders, Ojibwa, and other participants in the fur trade.

Working under authority of the Minnesota Historical Society, archeologist Ralph D. Brown with the aid of local Grand Portage community members conducted the first archeological investigations of the North West Company depot along Grand Portage Bay in 1936-37. The excavations recovered over 13,500 artifacts and revealed the original palisade trench lines and the remains of over a dozen buildings. Reconstruction of the depot area began the following year with the erection of a palisade wall over the existing trench lines and a rustic log building on the foundations of the original Great Hall. A portion of the log building was dedicated to serving as a museum for historic artifacts and contemporary crafts donated by the members of the community. Following the formal establishment of Grand Portage National Monument, the museum accessioned and cataloged its first entries in January 1960 when artifacts recovered during archeological surveys of the depot area were recorded as part of the park's museum collection.

Archeological excavations at the depot resumed in 1961 in an effort to establish a potential site for a visitor center with a location to house the museum collection. Archeologists representing the Minnesota Historical Society continued to conduct excavations intermittently at the depot site until 1975. These excavations included efforts to locate historic building foundations and walls; verify or correct inaccuracies in the reconstructions; undertake new reconstructions of buildings (replacing the Great Hall that burned in 1969, and constructing the kitchen and a warehouse); and locate a potential site for construction of a visitor center. Underwater archeological research was initiated in the Pigeon River at the Fort Charlotte site in 1963 and 1971-76. Archeological excavations undertaken since 1975 were performed primarily as archeological mitigation for the installation of underground utility lines, and to assess potential impacts from development actions. From 2000-2008, archeological surveys of the Grand Portage Trail were conducted to locate and evaluate the sixteen posés, or resting places spaced along the route. Additional work has recently been conducted at Fort Charlotte and the site of the old parking lot outside of the depot area.

Due to the lack of adequate storage space and conditions, the Minnesota Historical Society and Midwest Archeological Center have served as the primary repositories for most of the objects recovered from these multiple surveys. In 1961, the Monument began operating its first repository which stored 1,000 artifacts at the headquarters building in Grand Marais, MN, in an 11 x 11 foot office lacking any environmental controls. Monument headquarters relocated two additional times without any significant improvements to the storage conditions of the collection. In the summer of 1998, the Monument moved its collections to a secure, climate-controlled artifact storage unit adjacent to the headquarters building. In August 2007, the collection was moved to the newly constructed Grand Portage National Monument Heritage Center. In June 2008, approximately 58,000 objects collected during Minnesota Historical Society archeological excavations on Monument grounds were returned to the Grand Portage National Monument Heritage Center and are currently housed in the Heritage Center's state of the art Artifact Storage Unit. Grand Portage National Monument's holdings to date include 492 accessions totaling 134,185 objects.

The Monument's museum collection should support the principal interpretive themes identified by the General Management Plan (2003) and reaffirmed in the Long Range Interpretive Plan (2005):

1. The Grand Portage was a vital part of both American Indian and fur trade transportation routes because of the area's geology, topographic relief, natural resources, and strategic location between the upper Great Lakes and the interior of western Canada.
2. The fur trade was a driving force for the exploration, mapping, and early settlement of much of North America by Euro-Americans, and it also played an important role in setting the boundary between the United States and Canada. It was part of an effort of several European countries to expand their colonial holdings worldwide.
3. The Grand Portage Ojibwe, a people with a distinct culture and a proud heritage, have lived for centuries on or near Grand Portage, where their culture thrives today.
4. The fur trade industry was an important part of the international economy, involved a complex transportation system, involved both American Indian and Euro-American technologies and practices, and had extensive impacts on the natural resources and native cultures of North America.
5. The extensive archeological resources of Grand Portage National Monument represent not only the fur trade, but also hundreds of years of American Indian life. The national monument is committed to the preservation and interpretation of its archeological resources.
6. The fur trade was a catalyst for cross-cultural encounters and exchange between native peoples and Euro-Americans that variably affected both populations.

7. The fur trade flourished during a time of unrest between and among native nations and colonial powers, each struggling for power and occupancy of the land and its resources.

The Monument's museum collection should also support the Monument's Resource Management Plan (2001) which identifies the following resource management goals:

1. Protect and preserve cultural and natural resources and provide for visitor protection and safety. Educate visitors and all others with interest in Grand Portage National Monument in resource preservation and protection.
2. Perpetuate to the degree possible the landscape, vegetation, and the general setting that existed during the historically significant period and minimize the adverse effects of past and present human activities on these resources.
3. Protect all floral and faunal species indigenous to the area, including all those listed federally or by the State of Minnesota as threatened, endangered, or of special concern.
4. Conduct archeological investigations to locate sites and contribute to our understanding of Grand Portage's prehistory and history.
5. Establish as nearly as possible the historic scene based on documented research. Where desirable, reconstruct buildings of the historic period, particularly within the North West Company depot at Grand Portage Bay. Wherever feasible, intrusions such as roads and power lines should be eliminated within areas of primary historical significance in the Monument.
6. Interpret the role of Grand Portage, bringing alive the people and events associated with Grand Portage and their significance in Indian, Canadian, and American history. This will be accomplished in part with interpretive reconstruction of original sites. Interpretation will be through furnishings, exhibits, audio-visual methods, and living history.
7. Work closely and cooperatively with the Grand Portage Band of the Minnesota Chippewa and members of the public in preserving and interpreting the region's historical and natural resources and in minimizing the effects of human activities, especially development in the Monument's vicinity, on Monument resources, Monument management, and the experience of Monument visitors.
8. Be actively involved in community and regional planning processes to promote harmonious land use and development patterns.

E. Laws, Regulations, and Conventions Related to Museum Collections

Archeological collections, except inalienable and communal property (as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 [25 USC 3001-13]), recovered from within park boundaries through systematic collection are Federal property and must be retained in the park's museum collection in accordance with 43 CFR 7.13 and NPS Management Policies

(2006). Associated field data and records also must be maintained as part of the park's museum collection.

In accordance with the NPS Research Permit and Reporting System, permits to collect natural resource specimens state that retained specimens remain Federal property, are incorporated into the park museum collection and, as required by 36 CFR 2.5g, must bear official National Park Service museum labels and their catalog numbers will be registered in the National Park Service National Catalog.

Other laws, regulations, directives and conventions pertinent to the acquisition of museum collections at the Monument include: the Lacey Act of 1900 (18 USC 43-44); the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (16 USC 703-711); the Bald Eagle Protection Act of 1940, as amended (16 USC 668-668d); the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 USC 483[b]); the Federal Records Act of 1950, as amended ("Records Management by Federal Agencies" [44 USC 3101 et seq.]); the Freedom of Information Act of 1966, as amended (5 USC 552); the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 USC 1361-1407); the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 USC 1531-1543); the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a); the Copyright Act of 1976 (17 USC 101 et seq. [1988 & Supp. V 1993]); the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (42 USC 1996); the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA) (25 USC 3001-3013); Federal Property Management Regulations (FPMR), 41 CFR 101; 410 Departmental Manual, Interior Property Management Regulations (IPMR); 411 Departmental Manual, "Managing Museum Property," Chapters 1-3; "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections," 36 CFR 79; NAGPRA Final Regulations, 43 CFR 10; "Disposition of Federal Records," 36 CFR 1228; "Protection of Archeological Resources", 43 CFR 7; "Preservation of American Antiquities", 43 CFR 3; "Preservation, Arrangement, Duplication, Exhibition of Records" (44 USC 2109); "Disposal of Records" (44 USC 3301 et seq.); Director's Order #19: Records Management; Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management; Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management; Director's Order #44: Personal Property Management; the 1983 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export, and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (implemented in the United States by P.L. 97-446 in 1983, 19 USC 2601).

F. Structures, Landmarks, and Other Park Resources Listed on National Registries

Grand Portage National Monument in its entirety was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on September 14, 1977 for its "association with the fur trade and the exploration and colonization of the northwest, its historic/geographic link between the United States and Canada, and its excellent state of preservation in a semi-wilderness setting." Historic Resources within the park listed on the register include: Great Hall, Gatehouse/Watchtower, Warehouse, Kitchen, Stockade, and Grand Portage Trail. The registration was revisited and redefined by Doug Birk's April 2002 nomination and approved in 2005.

II. TYPES OF COLLECTIONS

The interpretive themes and resource management goals and objectives stated in the introduction provide direction for the acquisition of museum objects. The following guidelines are designed

to prevent arbitrary and excessive growth of the Monument's museum collection and to ensure that the collection remains relevant to its purpose. The development of the museum collection should proceed in close coordination between Monument staff and the Regional Curator, Regional Chief Interpreter, Chief of Cultural Resources, and other appropriate Regional Office specialists.

The collection is intended to include materials that have a direct relationship to the fur trade as operated under the French Regime in Canada (17th and 18th century) in the Lake Superior Region, and the British-Canadian fur trade throughout the Great Lakes region in the 18th and early 19th centuries. The collection may include materials not related to the North American fur trade if materials have a direct relationship to the Native American presence over the past centuries at Grand Portage or Native American technology used in the fur trade or tribal tenure at Grand Portage.

A. Cultural Collection

The purpose of this collection is to increase knowledge and inspiration among present and future generations through exhibits, research, and interpretive programs; support scientific research, resource management and education; provide baseline data of park cultural resources; document changes these resources are undergoing because of internal park conditions and external effects; provide information pertaining to interactions among people, cultures, and the environment; and to guarantee the protection of important objects whose in-situ preservation cannot be assured.

Objects and archival collections with a direct association to the Monument are more desirable for inclusion into the collection than similar items without such primary significance. The cultural collection is subdivided into four disciplines: archeology, history, ethnology, and archives and manuscripts. The following sections identify by discipline those object types that are appropriate to the Monument's museum collection and notes their current representation in the collection.

The cultural collection must support these goals. This will ensure that only relevant objects and archival materials are accessioned into the collection. Future growth of the collection should be restricted to items related to:

1. Interpretive and/or research needs identified in the Monument's General Management Plan (2003), Long-Range Interpretive Plan (2005), Resource Management Plan (2001), Great Hall Furnishing Plan (1972), Historic Structure Report – Kitchen (1973), exhibit plans, and other applicable park planning documents and resource studies.
2. Enhancing understanding and promoting increased stewardship of the Monument's cultural resources
3. Cultural resources baselines/inventorying and monitoring activities.
4. Regulatory and compliance activities such as those mandated by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended and the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA).

1. Archeology Collection

Archeological collections are generated in response to cultural resource management requirements related to legal mandates, to development of park facilities, to preservation-related activities, to research requirements, and to interpretive needs. The archeological collection includes artifacts, human remains, and other materials obtained using archeological methods.

As per 43 CFR 7.13, any archeological materials discovered within the park (except inalienable and communal property, as defined by NAGPRA) are the property of the United States and will be maintained as part of the park's museum collection.

a. Artifacts and Specimens

Archeological research projects within the park may result in the collection of artifacts, ecofacts, or other data.

Cultural materials found on the ground surface within Monument boundaries may be included if they meet the criteria of historical and contextual relevance and suitability for study or exhibition. These objects should be evaluated on a case by case basis by the Monument's Chief of Resource Management, in consultation with archeologists at NPS-Midwest Archeological Center. Poorly provenienced artifacts that have been removed from their archeological context have largely had their research value compromised. These objects may still possess some research value, but this requires careful evaluation. It is preferred that surface artifacts be left in-situ and the appropriate provenience data documented. In general, park staff and visitors should be discouraged from picking up surface finds. If an object is brought to park staff, the object should be bagged and the object's original provenience (location at time of discovery) and information on the finder should be recorded on a GRPO Isolated Finds Tag supplied by the Resource Management Division. The bagged, tagged object should be forwarded as soon as possible to the Chief of Resource Management for evaluation. If it is feasible to return the object to its precise and original location without its subsequent loss or destruction by human or natural causes, the object should be replaced and the Chief of Resource Management should be contacted to evaluate the site and the object. If material is collected and brought to park staff by a visitor, appropriate measures must be taken to ensure that the visitor does not collect any additional material.

The park's archeology collection includes:

- 1) Prehistoric Material.** The collection contains approximately 2,000 prehistoric Native American items that include bone and copper tools, projectile points, stone pipe fragments, flaked stone, and debitage and associated soil samples. The collection of prehistoric material is not expected to grow appreciably in the near future due to the current utilization of survey

methods that do not specifically target this type of material. Shovel testing and screening may be employed at a later date to target these resources.

- 2) **Historic Material.** The collection contains approximately 80,000 objects that were recovered within Monument boundaries during archeological surveys conducted by the Minnesota Historical Society, Midwest Regional Archeological Center, and Monument and contract archeologists. The materials consisting primarily of nails, beads, ceramics, glass, clay pipe fragments, kettle parts, metal tools, firearm fragments, canoe parts, buttons, leather, wood, and trade silver are primarily from the fur trade depot sites on Grand Portage Bay and at Fort Charlotte, and the interconnecting portage between the sites. These objects in the collection are principally related to the fur trade era in Grand Portage (1731-1804) and the 19th century Grand Portage village area residing within Monument boundaries. Additional fur trade objects including axes, ice chisels, and muskrat spears in the collection were recovered from locations outside of the park by projects such as the Quetico-Superior Underwater Research Project and then provided to the Monument as the recovered material is highly relevant to the Monument's established purpose. The historic material collection will continue to experience limited growth as the Monument continues archeological projects with continued focus on the Grand Portage Trail and Fort Charlotte. This number is not likely to increase beyond 5,000 objects in the near future.

b. Associated Records

All records associated with archeological collections are retained as part of the museum collection. These records include field notes and catalogs, daily journals, drawings and maps, photographs and negatives, slides, sound recordings, raw data sheets, instrument charts, remote sensing materials, collection inventories, analytical study data, conservation treatment records, computer documentation and data, as well as any other documents generated through archeological activity.

2. Ethnology Collection

The ethnology collection is an important component of the park's interpretive and resource management programs and furthers the Monument's mission. Intimately tied to the fur trade and later history of Grand Portage were the Ojibwe people, also known to themselves as the Anishinaabeg, and to nineteenth century Euro-Americans as the Chippewa. The Monument maintains a working partnership with the Grand Portage Band of Minnesota Chippewa and is closely tied to the community. The Monument may collect representative objects of this culture, with an emphasis on objects of the fur trade, and objects that help interpret the lifeways of the Ojibwe people during the fur trade period and their cultural continuity thereafter.

a. Objects

There are currently 1,378 ethnographic objects in the collection with an emphasis on craft items produced during the Works Progress Administration (circa 1938-40) including birch bark baskets, leather dresses and moccasins, beaded sashes and bags, games, woodwork, cedar mats, hooked rugs, and raw materials. Over 130 additional craft items from these aforementioned categories were donated to the Monument by collector Karen Daniels Peterson in 2004, many of which are now featured on display in the Heritage Center Exhibit Gallery. Efforts should be made to limit the collection of ethnographic materials to only those items actually needed for interpretation (primarily exhibition), although materials with research value may also be considered for the collection. In order to assure that the collection does not grow appreciably larger, priority should be given to acquiring the best examples of an object, in terms of condition, craftsmanship, authenticity, and a strong, verified connection to Grand Portage.

b. Associated Records

All records associated with ethnographic collections are retained as part of the museum collection. These records may include field notes; interview schedules, tapes (video and audio), interview transcripts; negatives, prints slides; data sheets (all subject to restrictions of confidentiality, if any); artifact inventories; analytical study data; computer documentation and data; reports generated by ethnographic investigations; as well as any other documents generated through ethnographic field work.

c. Future Collections Activity

Cultural materials may continue to be sought from the Grand Portage area relating to the cultural lifeways and activities of Native Americans. This could include clothing and utilitarian objects made of bark, beads, animal parts, skins, wood or other materials. These objects should be relevant to the Monument's mission and interpretive themes, and suitable for either exhibit or study. These items may pertain to objects from the fur trade period at Grand Portage (1731-1804) although these objects are extremely rare and unlikely to be available or affordable to the Monument. It is much more likely that the Monument might acquire Native American objects which post-date the fur trade period, but which may be used to illustrate native lifeways during the fur trade period, or native lifeways at Grand Portage subsequent to the fur trade which support the Monument's later interpretive themes. Objects of Grand Portage Ojibwe origin would have highest priority, although the Monument has collected (and may again acquire) several objects of Dakota and Cree origin to illustrate other native peoples with which the North West Company traded and interacted, in accordance with the Great Hall Furnishing Plan (1972). It is not anticipated that the ethnology collection will grow appreciably in the near future.

In continuing the Monument's partnership with the Grand Portage Band, the Monument may accept objects on loan into the ethnographic collection with the intention of eventually transferring the items to the newly established tribal museum when adequate climate-controlled storage conditions and secure display facilities become available.

Objects of a potential ceremonial nature, objects of cultural patrimony, or objects which otherwise would fall under the Native American Graves and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) must not be collected.

3. History Collection

The history collection includes objects that are significant because of the direct relationship to the site through a person(s) or event(s) at Grand Portage. Such objects associated with the event(s) or person(s) are more desirable than similar objects without such association. This portion of the collection also may include commemorative objects related to the history of the park. Priority for acquiring objects must be given to the best documented, site-related objects. When a large quantity of an object type is available, priority is given to acquiring the best preserved examples. Additionally, the Monument may acquire reproduction or post-period antiques to complete our site furnishing plans.

The history collection contains 1,525 objects organized into the following categories:

a. Original Fur Trade Era Objects

These are materials from the historic Grand Portage era that relate to the fur trade story during the period 1730-1804. Included are items used in trade, such as kettles, knives, axes, spears, beads, cloth/clothing, guns, cookware, construction materials, personal effects, and other trade goods. Also included would be objects used in furnishing a fur trade depot in the late 1700s and early 1800s, including furniture, tools, tableware, ledgers and other business materials, forms of entertainment of the time, and other items used in daily life. These objects should be French and English styles appropriate to the period and depicting the various occupations and life-styles represented at historic Grand Portage, such as partners (company owners), clerks, tradesmen, voyageurs, and Native Peoples.

Currently, with the exception of two voyageur contracts and a porcelain bowl purchased through auction, original fur trade objects from the period 1731-1804 are only represented in the collection by archeological materials. However, it is the Monument's intention to collect such items if possible. Attention should be focused on acquiring complete pieces subject to availability and available funds, which would be suitable for either exhibition or study. No appreciable growth in this category is anticipated in the near future.

b. Post-Fur Trade Historical Objects

The collection of objects post-dating the fur trade period should largely be restricted to either ethnological materials, where appropriate (see above) which

support the Monument's interpretive themes, or historical objects pertinent to the history of the Monument itself. This could include materials pertaining to the American Fur Company's later presence in Grand Portage, objects related to the Grand Portage Band (generally discussed in the Ethnology section), and objects related to trading, treaty payments, commercial fishing, logging, and other historical activities that occurred in the area currently contained by the Monument. The collection contains a number of such historical objects including tools, firearms, and utilitarian objects of Euro-American manufacture that have a Grand Portage historical provenance. In addition, the collection includes memorabilia from significant commemorative and current events including the 1931 LaVerendrye bicentennial celebration, the North American Fur Trade Conference hosted by the Monument in 1981, and the Monument's 50th anniversary.

The story of the twentieth century Monument is not in itself more important than the historical story the Monument is mandated to preserve. This portion of the collection will remain limited to objects strictly defined by the above conditions so as not to become out of proportion to the acquisition of materials directly related to the Monument's established purpose. No appreciable growth in this category is anticipated in the near future.

c. Reproductions

Materials and objects should be sought which are similar to those from the historic period but which are new reproductions made specifically for Grand Portage National Monument. They may come from other places, but must be representative of the historic fur trade story of Grand Portage. The primary purpose of these materials is to graphically interpret fur trade history at Grand Portage.

Many of the 1,564 historical objects catalogued by the Monument are reproduction items. Most of these reproduction objects are used in static furnishing displays to re-create the interior of reconstructed buildings at the site. Many reproductions currently on site may be handled by the interpretive staff and some even by visitors, depending on the nature of the object and the proposed usage. For example, interpretive staff routinely utilize reproduction historic cookware and sturdy furnishings (such as countertops and tables) for programs and demonstrations, while more fragile collection items, such as delicate furniture, china and glass tableware, and ethnographic objects may not be handled by visitors, and only very carefully by the staff. With respect to objects considered for "consumptive use," NPS-6, Interpretation and Visitor Services Guidelines, will be followed. Many consumptive use reproductions have been acquired by the Monument to be used by the interpretive staff, including former collection items (such as animal pelts, reproduction kitchenware, clothing, and furnishings) which have been deaccessioned.

In accordance with the existing and approved Great Hall Furnishing Plan (1972) and Historic Structures Report – Kitchen (1973), acquisition of objects is ongoing. If other buildings are reconstructed, it is intended that they will be furnished, probably to the 1797 period, which is the guideline for the existing buildings. Acquisition will be limited to those items actually specified in the Great Hall Furnishing Plan (1972) and Historic Structures Report – Kitchen (1973), or needed to replace an already existing item. Future accessioning of reproduction objects should be limited to display items which are not intended for consumptive use, or whose value or rarity makes it desirable to accession into the museum collection. No appreciable growth in this category is anticipated in the near future.

4. Archival and Manuscript Collection

The Monument's archival collection totals 48,209 items such as oral histories with local community members, Jesuit diaries, the Erwin N. Thompson papers, the Alan R. Woolworth papers, the Judge C.R. Magney papers, cultural and natural resource management studies, manuscripts, files, books, photographs, letters, maps, journals, and business records related to the fur trade and its participants and to the history of Grand Portage National Monument.

Primary source materials (such as original fur trade documents and journals) may be acquired by the Monument for research and interpretive purposes. In lieu of an original, a copy might be obtained for the archives. Items relating to the history of the Monument may include papers, manuscripts, commemorative items, and photographs that pertain to the history and creation of the Monument. Many of the Monument's archival records are pre-1987 historic park documents and subofficial records, including files on park operations and management. Other archival materials in the collection include archeological field notes, oral history recordings, park maps, blueprints, planning documents, studies, and reports.

The Monument currently has an outstanding library (managed by the Division of Interpretation) which includes books (including many rare books), periodicals, unpublished reports and manuscripts, photographs, videos, and an extensive vertical file of articles and clippings on various subjects. The Monument library is generally restricted to materials dealing with Grand Portage, to the history, archeology, and anthropology of the fur trade, to Ojibwe culture and ethnography, and to local cultural and natural history. Additional topics include the National Park Service, interpretation, and outdoor recreation. Efforts are being made to acquire further related material, such as books, periodicals, and photocopied articles for research and reference purposes.

Rare or fragile materials, (i.e., out-of-print books, books published before 1900, photographs, research reports, and unpublished manuscripts) may be occasionally transferred from the library and accessioned into the museum collection archives to provide higher levels of protection for the material. This should be accomplished through consultation between the Monument's Chief of Resource Management and the Chief of Interpretation during an annual survey of the library's contents.

Policies and procedures for archival collections and records management are outlined in NPS Management Policies (2006), Director's Order #19: Records Management (2001), the *Museum Handbook*, Part II, Appendix D: Archives and Manuscript Collections, and the NPS Records Disposition Schedule (2003).

B. Natural History Collection

The purpose of this collection is to support scientific research, resource management and education; provide baseline data of park natural resources; document changes these resources are undergoing because of internal park conditions and external effects; preserve important or locally significant species collected in response to specific research or interpretive needs; provide documented specimens of historical and current flora and fauna occurring within the Monument; provide examples of historic fauna for exhibition (for example, elk, moose, and caribou antlers used as furnishings in the Great Hall).

The natural history collection must support these goals. This will ensure that only well-documented and appropriate specimens are retained. Future growth of the collection should be restricted to specimens and associated records generated through:

1. Authorized research and selective acquisition based on:
 - Needs identified in the Monument's General Management Plan (2003), Resource Management Plan (2001), and other applicable park planning documents and resource studies
 - Servicewide initiatives such as the Natural Resource Challenge
 - Enhancing understanding of and promoting increased stewardship of the park's ecosystem
2. Inventorying and Monitoring Activities
3. Regulatory and compliance activities such as those mandated by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), as amended

Research may be conducted by park or non-park scientists. All collecting activities must be in compliance with 36 CFR 2.5, the Research Permit and Recording System, Director's Order #77: Natural Resource Protection (under development), and NPS Natural Resource Management Guideline (1991). All researchers must comply with applicable state and Federal laws regulating collecting, documenting, collections, and other associated activities. At which time any of the authority under these laws is delegated to the Grand Portage Band, Trust Lands and Resources Management agency, researchers will comply with such authority. All collectors (including park staff) must first obtain a signed permit before conducting any collecting activities within the Monument. The collections section of the permit application must be completed, documenting where collections of specimens and associated records will be housed. Questions relating to collecting within the park should be addressed to the Monument's Chief of Resource Management.

Natural resource specimens collected outside Monument boundaries will not be included in the collection unless the specimens are required to illustrate interpretive exhibits, to augment specific park-related research projects, or to demonstrate effects on park resources. Written permission from landowners or appropriate officials will be obtained prior to collecting efforts on land outside of Monument boundaries. This documentation or copies must become part of the museum collection's accession file.

This collection is divided into three disciplines: biology, geology, and paleontology.

1. Biology Collection

a. Mammals

Mammal specimens have been acquired only as needed for furnishings in the Great Hall. Currently, seven pairs of mounted antlers are represented in the collection. Additional animal parts and trade furs may be acquired to complete the recommendations of the Great Hall Furnishing Plan (1973); however, these items are essentially consumptive use props, and need not be accessioned into the museum collection. In general, species collected should be representative of those encountered by the North West Company, either in the immediate Grand Portage area or in the areas of trade. Specimens not meeting these criteria should not be acquired. It is anticipated that this collection will remain steady and not see any appreciable growth in the near future.

b. Flora

There are currently 48 tree core samples in the natural history collection, and an additional 35 mounted plant specimens are held as part of the ethnographic collection (obtained by a local ethnographer to illustrate medicinal plants and their uses). A plant inventory of the Monument has been completed which provides information on the types and distribution of plants likely found during the historic period (1730-1804). Inventories of rare vascular plants and park flora are ongoing. Once collected, voucher specimens of rare or otherwise significant species will be accessioned into the collection, and will likely be curated at the Olga Lakela Herbarium at the University of Minnesota-Duluth (UMD).

c. Fungi

The fungi collection consists of a single specimen of *Polyporus tuberaster*. It is anticipated that the fungi collection may grow in the future as a result of future inventory and monitoring projects, other park resource management activities, and authorized scholarly research. However, this collection is likely not to exceed twenty specimens.

d. Insects

Recent entomological inventory and monitoring surveys have acquired 571 specimens of caddisflies, ground beetles, butterflies, and moths that have been accessioned and cataloged into the collection to establish baseline data for species present within the Monument. It is not anticipated that this collection will see any appreciable growth in the near future.

e. Future Collection Activity

It is possible that voucher specimens of certain fish, birds, reptiles, amphibians, small mammals, and additional invertebrates may be collected in the future through inventory and monitoring programs. Generally, these collections should be restricted to vouchering rare specimens, or specimens that otherwise possess some research value. As storage space is limited, the collection and vouchering of common species at the Monument is discouraged. It would, for example, make little sense to expend valuable collection storage space and funds to voucher common (and large) species such as white-tailed deer, moose, beaver, or black bear simply to voucher their presence within the Monument. In many cases, it may be appropriate for voucher specimens to be curated at another research repository under a loan arrangement with the Monument.

It is anticipated that future natural history collections will not exceed a total of 2,000 additional specimens.

f. Associated Records

All records associated with specimens collected in conjunction with biological research are retained in addition to the specimens as part of the museum collection. Archival collections supplement future researchers' understanding of these collected specimens. These records include field notes; daily journals; maps and drawings; photographic negatives, prints, and slides; videotapes; sound recordings; raw data sheets; remote sensing data; copies of contracts; correspondence; repository agreements; specialists' analytical study data; computer documentation and data; tabulations and lists; reports on all scientific samples lost through destructive analysis.

2. Geology Collection

a. Rocks and Minerals

Currently, the collection contains only three geological objects: a large specimen of raw copper on display in the Heritage Center Exhibit Gallery, a specimen of agate, and a specimen of flint; neither the agate nor flint is well documented. Their appropriateness to the purpose and mission of the Monument needs to be evaluated. Specimens of the Monument's two bedrock formations (Rove shale

and Keweenaw diabase) were collected by the US Geological Survey in September 2000 solely for destructive analysis, and therefore were not accessioned into the collection. It is possible that small representative specimens of these bedrock formations (as are currently used by the Monument's interpreters) may be added to the museum collection at some time in the future. Glacial activity has brought specimens of many additional rock formations into the park as glacial till material, but these specimens are non-native and their only foreseeable purpose for collection may be for interpretation of the Monument's glacial geology. It is also possible that a future soil survey or soil chemistry study will wish to permanently acquire soil samples or cores to be maintained by the park. Barring special research or interpretive needs, it is not anticipated that this area of the collection will expand beyond an estimated twenty specimens.

b. Associated Records

All records associated with specimens collected in conjunction with geological research are retained in addition to the specimens as part of the museum collection. Archival collections supplement future researchers' understanding of these collected specimens. These records include field notes; daily journals; maps and drawings; photographic negatives, prints, and slides; videotapes; sound recordings; raw data sheets; remote sensing data; copies of contracts; correspondence; repository agreements; specialists' analytical study data; computer documentation and data; tabulations and lists; reports on all scientific samples lost through destructive analysis.

3. Paleontology Collection

Grand Portage National Monument does not currently have a paleontological collection and does not plan on collecting any objects in the future that could be characterized as paleontological resources.

III. MUSEUM COLLECTIONS SUBJECT TO THE NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT OF 1990

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA), 25 USC 3001-13, requires, in addition to other actions, a written summary of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. The park's holdings that fall into these NAGPRA categories are listed in a Servicewide summary that was distributed to all Indian Tribes, Alaska Native villages and Native Hawaiian organizations on October 27, 1993. A letter of November 15, 1993, from GRPO Superintendent to the Chairman of the Grand Portage Band identifies approximately 150 ethnographic objects made or used by Grand Portage Band members, and subsequently acquired by the Monument, which may constitute sacred objects. Copies of the summary and letter are on file at the park.

NAGPRA required a written, item-by-item inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects to be completed no later than November 16, 1995. The park has human remains and associated funerary objects subject to NAGPRA in its museum collection. A notice published by

the Monument in the April 22, 1996 *Federal Register* (Vol. 61, No. 78, p. 17720) identifies 11,000 archeological objects, recovered during archeological excavations in 1962, which constitute associated funerary objects, with a small number of human remains as defined by NAGPRA. A determination of cultural affiliation to the Grand Portage Band was part of this notice. The archeological objects are principally glass trade beads, but also include trade silver, brass jewelry, iron knives, textile fragments, birch bark, clay pipe fragments, and fragments of bone, both human and non-human.

The ethnographic materials identified in the November 15, 1993, letter are currently in storage at the Monument, awaiting the Band's review and possible repatriation. The 11,000 funerary objects (and associated human remains) identified in the April 22, 1996 *Federal Register* notice have been stored at Hamline University since March 7, 1993, also awaiting the Band's review and possible repatriation. While several verbal and written communications continue to pass between the Monument and the Band on this subject, the repatriation process awaits an affirmative action from the Band to claim these items and move to repatriate.

IV. ACQUISITION

The Monument acquires objects for its museum collection by gift, purchase, exchange, transfer, loan, and field collection. Field collections may include data, objects, specimens, and structural features retrieved for preservation during inventory, research, monitoring, and treatment projects, together with associated records and reports. Museum objects must be acquired, accessioned, and cataloged in accordance with *Museum Handbook*, Part II, Museum Records. Acquisition of museum objects are governed by the park's ability to manage, preserve, and provide access to them according to NPS Management Policies (2006), Chapter 5; the standards for managing museum objects in Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (1998), Cultural Resource Management Guideline (1997), and Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management (2000); the NPS *Museum Handbook*, Part I, Museum Collections and Part III, Access and Use.

In accordance with NPS policy, the park will prohibit the acquisition of gifts with restrictions or limiting conditions. Such restrictions include copyrights; the park will acquire copyrights to all incoming accessions. Incoming loans will be acquired only for a particular purpose such as research or exhibition, and for a specified period of time. Museum objects are acquired, accessioned, and cataloged in accordance with the NPS *Museum Handbook*, Part II, Museum Records.

The park will not be a partner to, or encourage in any way, the trafficking in illicitly collected materials. All acquisitions must be collected, exported, imported, transported, or otherwise obtained and possessed in full compliance with the laws and regulations of the country of origin, the United States federal government (including NAGPRA), and the individual states of the United States.

In accordance with NPS-44, *Personal Property Management Guideline*, Chapter 10, all proposals for the acquisition of firearms and ammunition, except archeological field collections, must be reviewed and approved by the Regional Curator. Acquisition of firearms included on the

Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) list of prohibited/restricted weapons requires concurrent review by the Regional Curator and Regional Law Enforcement Specialist.

The Park Superintendent, by delegation, represents the Director of the National Park Service and the Secretary of the Interior in accepting title to and the responsibility for museum objects. The superintendent bears the ultimate responsibility for the acquisition and proper care and management of the museum collection. The GRPO Superintendent has delegated the day-to-day care of the collection to the Chief of Resource Management (as the designated park curator).

All acquisitions must receive formal approval from the Park Superintendent before they can be accepted into the museum collection. Upon receipt, all newly acquired objects and related documentation must be turned over to the park curator. The park curator prepares, for the Superintendent's signature, all instruments of conveyance, as well as letters of thanks, acceptance, or rejection, and transmits them, as appropriate, to the donor, lender, vendor, or other source of acquisition.

V. USES OF COLLECTIONS

The Monument's museum collection may be used for exhibits, interpretive programs, research, publications, and other interpretive media. The primary considerations for the use of museum objects are the preservation of each object in question and of the collection as a whole, and accurate interpretation.

In accordance with NPS Management Policies (2006), Chapters 5 and 7, the park will not exhibit Native American human remains or photographs of these remains. Drawings, renderings, or casts of such remains will not be displayed without the consent of culturally affiliated Indian tribes. The park will consult with culturally affiliated or traditionally associated peoples to determine the religious status of any object whose sacred nature is suspected but not confirmed. These consultations will occur before such an object is exhibited or any action is taken that may have an adverse effect on its religious qualities. As park neighbors and partners in operating the site, exhibit development at the Monument must also recognize the primary role of Native Americans in the park story.

Researchers and other specialists may examine objects and archival materials under the conditions and procedures outlined in Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management (2000), Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (1998), Cultural Resource Management Guideline (1997), and in accordance with the park's written procedures for museum collection access. Outside researchers must submit a research proposal to the superintendent for review by the park's Research Coordinator or other qualified staff. If applicable, the research proposal may be presented for review during consultation with the Grand Portage Band of Minnesota Chippewa before access to certain items in the collection is granted.

Any interpretive use defined as consumptive must be authorized in advance, as outlined in Director's Order #6: Interpretation and Education (2006), Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management (2000), Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (1998), and Cultural Resource Management Guideline (1997). The use of reproductions is preferred to the consumptive use of original objects.

Destructive analysis is a legitimate use of museum collections for approved research purposes when the impact is minor or when the object is common, in which case approval by the superintendent is required. If an object is rare or significant, a request for destructive analysis should be reviewed by the regional/SO curator and may be approved only by the regional director, as outlined in Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management (2000), Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (1998) and Cultural Resource Management Guideline (1997).

Objects may be loaned out to qualified institutions for approved purposes in accordance with NPS *Museum Handbook*, Part II, Chapter 5: Outgoing Loans. Institutions must meet accepted museum standards for security, handling, and exhibition of NPS museum objects. Sensitive materials may require additional conditions prior to a loan commitment. Expenses related to loans of museum objects, including shipping and insurance, will normally be assumed by the borrower.

Photographs of museum objects are made available to the public to provide an indirect use of the museum collection through publications and exhibits (including exhibits on the park website). Many of the park's artifacts have been illustrated or photographed in publications.

Access to the museum collection will be controlled and supervised by the Monument's Chief of Resource Management. Under normal conditions, access to the museum collection will be limited to qualified staff members with a need to be in the collection storage area. Access to the collection storage area by the general public will be in accordance with the Monument's written Museum Access Plan. When access is granted to the collection for research purposes, a staff member will assist the researcher. Unsupervised access to the collection will not be permitted.

VI. RESTRICTIONS

In accordance with NPS Management Policies (2006) 7.5.6 "Consultation" and 5.3.5.5 "Museum Collections," and Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management, curatorial staff should consult with traditionally associated peoples and other cultural and community groups for whom the collection has significance. Archeological objects in the museum collection shall be made available to persons for use in religious rituals or spiritual activities in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79, Section 79.10(c), "Curation of Federally owned and Administered Archeological Collections". Requests to borrow non-archeological material for religious ritual or spiritual activities will be addressed on a case-by-case basis.

Monument collections that may be subject to NAGPRA may not be made available for research or exhibition, aside from research needed strictly for determining cultural affiliation by the NPS and native groups under NAGPRA.

In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470 et seq.), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm), the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (16 USC 5937), and NPS Management Policies (2006) and 5.2.3 "Confidentiality," the park may withhold from the public sensitive information concerning: rare, threatened, or endangered species; commercially valuable resources; minerals; paleontological resources; archeological and other cultural resources; objects of cultural patrimony and sensitive ethnographic information; information provided by

individuals who wish the information to remain confidential; the identities of individuals who wish to remain anonymous. Inquiries of this nature will be referred to the regional Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and Privacy Act Officer for consultation and possible review.

Restrictions may be placed on the publication of images or manuscripts in the museum collection if these materials are subject to copyright, and the National Park Service does not hold the copyright.

The use of some oral history recordings held by the Monument may be restricted due to the terms of use signed by the narrators. The superintendent, in consultation with the Chief of Resource Management, will evaluate public use of these materials on a case-by case basis, in accordance with agreements made with the oral history subjects at the time recordings were made.

All federally listed endangered, threatened, or rare plants and vertebrate and invertebrate animals will be collected only when accidentally killed or when death is from natural causes. The collection of federally-listed threatened or endangered plant and animal species will comply with NPS *Management Policies* (2006) and will be in accordance with the provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, and will be strictly limited according to the applicable rules of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Final disposition of type specimens will be determined at the Servicewide level and will adhere to recognized conventions established for specific disciplines. Collection of state-listed species, if necessary, will be in accordance with state law, to the degree possible and consistent with federal laws.

The Monument will not knowingly be a partner to or encourage in any way the trafficking in illicitly collected materials.

VII. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

In accordance with the Monument's General Management Plan (2003), this Scope of Collections Statement must be reviewed every two years and be revised when necessary, to remain supportive of and consistent with any changes in the monument's mission. Any revisions to this document must have the approval of the superintendent.

The Monument has an approved Collection Management Plan (CMP). The plan was approved in January 1998. This document provides many recommendations on management for the collection. However, there have been several major changes to the collection since 1998, including a move of the collections from the storage unit at the former park headquarters in Grand Marais, MN to the new and greatly improved storage conditions at the Grand Portage National Monument Heritage Center, as well as the return of approximately 58,000 archeological objects formerly stored at the Minnesota Historical Society. An updated CMP will be needed to identify further needs and management issues now that the collection is housed in a new facility.

A number of objects from the collection are housed at repositories outside of the park:

1) 56 Interior Collection Management System catalog records representing 11,000 archeological objects, primarily consisting of glass trade beads, but also including trade silver, brass jewelry, iron knives, textile fragments, birch bark, clay pipe fragments, and fragments of bone, both human and non-human, are listed on the Monument's NAGPRA inventory and are stored at Hamline University in St. Paul, MN. These objects are awaiting action from the Grand Portage Band to claim and repatriate.

2) 10, 749 archeological objects and 392 archival and manuscript collection documents are stored at the Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC) in Lincoln, NE. These are primarily objects and associated project documents from recent excavations in which MWAC staff have worked with Monument archeologists on investigations at the depot along Grand Portage Bay and at Fort Charlotte.

Copies of archeological reports are on file at the monument, the Minnesota Historical Society in St. Paul, MN, the NPS Regional Office in Omaha, NE, and the NPS Midwest Archeological Center in Lincoln, NE.